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Notes.

SHAKESPEARE'S NAME: VARIOUS SPELLINGS.

THE following list of the spellings of Shakspeare's name may serve to show how the matter stands in contemporary literature. The list begins with the earliest mention of the poet's name, and ends at 1649. It includes the spellings in the Stationers' Registers to 1639 and on the title-pages of the Apocryphal plays, but not those of the piratical quartos. Nor does it include any reference to documentary spellings, such as those in title-deeds or records of court proceedings. Printers' forms are given in clarendon; and the figures refer to the pages of vol. i. of 'The Shakespeare Allusion Book,' except where ii. is mentioned, when vol. ii. is intended.

S., W.—1594, 10; 1595, 21; 1602, 104; 1607, 166. (4 cases.)

Sh., W.—1611, 226. (1 case.)

Schaksp.—1611, 164. (1 case.)

Shackspeare.—1625, ii. 530. (1 case.)

Shackspeer.—1632, 369. (1 case.)

Shackspeare.—1627, ii. 531. (1 case.)

[Shake-scene.—1592, 2.]

Shakesp.—1640, 464. (1 case.)

Shakespear.—1614, 251; 1633, 373; 1636,

404, 407, 408; 1640, 462; 1641, 470;

1643, 480; 1644, 494; 1645, 497;

1646, 501; 1649, 525, 526. (13 cases.)

Shake-spear.—1639, 441; 1643, 484. (2 cases.)

Shakespeare.—1595, 24; 1597—1603, 40;

1598, 46, 51, 56; 1599, 62; 1600, 69;

1601, 98; 1601—2, 102; 1603, 127;

1604, 133, 140; 1605, 147; 1609, 206;

1614, 243, 245; 1620, 278, 280; 1622,

284, 286; 1623, 305, 307, 313, 317,

318, 321; 1625, 330; 1627, 334;

1628, 339; 1630, 342, 347, 348; 1632,

363, 364, 370, 372; 1633, 377, 378;

1634, 390, ii. 532; 1635, 393; 1636,

409; 1637, 414, 415, 416, 417, 419, ii.

532; 1638, 428, 431; 1639, 438, 439,

ii. 534; 1640, 451, 453, 454, 455, 459

460; 1640—41, 465, 466; 1642, 473;

1643, 483, 487; 1644, 489; 1645, 495,

495, 496; 1647, 503, 504, 505, 506,

507, 511, 512, 513; 1649, 521, 523.

(79 cases.)

Shake-spear.—1594, 8; 1612, 233; 1623,

319; 1632, 363; 1635, 393; 1639, 440.

(6 cases.)

Shakespeere.—1641, 471. (1 case.)

Shakespere.—1600, ii. 526; 1608, ii. 529;

1610, 213; 1626, ii. 530. (4 cases.)

Shakespeare.—1595—6, 27. (1 case.)

Shakspear.—1637, 414. (1 case.)

Shakspeer.—1619, 274; 1623, ii. 530. (2

cases.)

Shakspeare.—1600, 67, 72; 1603, 124;

1607, 175, ii. 528; 1608, 166; 1613, 234;

1617, 267; 1634, 388; 1637, 421, 422;

1639, ii. 533; 1648, 516; 1649, 526,

527. (15 cases.)

Shak-speare.—1595, 23; 1611, 219; 1623,

319. (3 cases.)

Shakspere.—1593, 6. (1 case.)

Shakspire.—1641, 472. (1 case.)

Sheakspear.—1619, 274. (1 case.)

The list shows the remarkable preponderance of the "Shakespeare" form. Perhaps the oddest spellings are to be seen in the library catalogue of Prince Rupert, probably made by a foreigner (1677, ii. 231), where we have besides "Shakespeare," the forms "Shakesb." and "Shakesbear" (Sloane MS. 555, Brit. Mus.).

J. J. MUNRO.

GEORGE ABBOT, M.P., THE PURITAN.

THE parentage of this otherwise well-known M.P. for Tamworth in the Long Parliament has never been ascertained, nor anything of his origin beyond the fact that he was of Yorkshire extraction. Foster's 'Alumni Oxon.' states that he was born in Middlesex, and was the son or grandson of a Sir Thomas Abbot of Easington, Yorks, Knight, and this is accepted by the 'D.N.B.' So far, however, I have failed to trace the existence of any such knight, and should be glad of evidence. George Abbot's will unfortunately throws but little light upon his own family connexions, but is interesting in itself, so is here subjoined in abstract:—

George Abbott, now of Caldecott, co. Warwick: 21 Sept., 1647.—To be buried in the church at Caldecote if I die at or near; if not, where I decease. 5*l.* annually to the minister of Badsley, in Warwick. Four annuities of 20*s.* during the lives of my mother and father-in-law, Col. Purefoye. 2*l.* to those who helped to defend the house, now living at Hinkley. 10*l.* to my cousin Lettice Farmer, 10*l.* to my kinswoman Sarah Smart. "All my written books and papers that are of divinity to my uncle Ralph Purefoy, and those that are of other subjects to my father-in-law." Certain other books to uncle. Those by Dr. Sibbs and Mr. Hooker's works, and those on history and physics, I give to my mother. "I give 5*l.* to my said uncle to buy him Sibbs' and Hooker's works and to make him shelves to set his books on." "I make my honoured mother Mistress Joane Purefoy, wife to Col. William Purefoy, executor." Also gives her house and lands at Badsley, Warwick, and asks her to reward the servants. "Also my house, &c., in Conny Street, commonly called Lendinge Street, in York for ever." "Also the house and lands I have by conveyance from my grandfather Vrinckton [?], lying and being at Cornborough neere Sheriff Hutton in Yorkshire, or in the county or the city of Yorke, I know not well which." To my honoured father-in-law Col. William Purefoy of Caldecott, after my mother's death, all the houses and lands in Badsley and Cornborough. 4*l.* 10*s.* for ever per annum "for a school at Badsley to teach boys and girls to read English perfectly, and say by Hart Mr. Ball's litle Catechism." The like sum to Caldecott for the same purpose. Sums for school-books. After the death of my mother and father-in-law lands, &c., in Badsley to Daniel Barfield, servant to my father-in-law. Several legacies of 80*l.*, 40*l.*, &c., to friends. Also money to the ministers of Caldecott to buy Bibles and Hooker's works and Ball's large Catechism. George Williams, my kinsman. My cousin Thomas Bouchier, Esq., that married my cousin Pickering. To school at Bishops Hill, York, &c. Col. William Purefoy executor. Proved in London 21 April, 1649 [54 Fairfax].

Testator's "father-in-law" (or rather stepfather), the well-known Col. Purefoy of Caldecott, M.P. for Coventry in the Long

Parliament, married Joane, daughter and heir of Aleyn Penckeston of the city of York. It is evident that this lady was a widow when she married Purefoy, and that George Abbot was her son by her first husband. Not improbably the "grandfather" whose somewhat indecipherable name seems in the will to read "Vrinckton" should be Penckeston. George Abbot seems to have been an only child, and was probably brought up from his earliest years at Caldecott, where he died 2 Feb., 1648/9, aged forty-four, and where he was buried.

I have only to add that for the above abstract of his will I am indebted to my friend Mr. A. Rhodes. W. D. PINK.

Lowton, Newton-le-Willows.

SHAKESPEARIANA.

'ROMEO AND JULIET': THE EARL OF SOUTHAMPTON (10 S. xi. 423; 11 S. i. 164).—I thank DR. WHITEHEAD for his reply. It appears therefrom that the 'Dict. Nat. Biog.' is in error in stating (lxiii. 153) that the parents of the third Earl of Southampton—who was the dedicatee of the two Shakespeare poems—were married 19 Feb., 1565/6. The correct date is "about May, 1569." This renders it more likely that the passage in 'Romeo and Juliet,' I. v. 32-42, refers to this marriage, which is therein stated to have taken place on Pentecost. Pentecost (Whitsunday) occurs forty-nine days after Easter Sunday. In the year in question, 1569, Easter fell on 10 April (see 'Whitaker's Almanack'), and Pentecost, consequently on 29 May—the month now correctly given by DR. WHITEHEAD.

The year 1569 is also in agreement with my suggestion that this marriage is referred to in the tragedy, as a little calculation will show. The two old Capulets differ as to the number of years elapsed since the marriage, one stating "thirty years," the other "some five-and-twenty years." The latter clinches his point by stating that the son of Lucentio was twenty-three years old ("His son was but a ward two years ago"). As the third earl was born in 1573, we obtain, by adding these 23 years, the year 1596 as a definite basis for our calculation. Subtracting DR. WHITEHEAD'S year 1569 from 1596, we obtain 27 years, which agrees sufficiently well with the statement in the play—"some five-and-twenty years."

Thus it appears that the following four data agree chronologically *inter se*, and

support my view: (1) the age of the third earl, (2) the year 1569, (3) the month of May, and (4) the date of Pentecost.

But apparently the day in May, 1569, on which the marriage is assumed to have taken place (10 May) does not agree with the day on which Pentecost fell (29 May). DR. WHITEHEAD quotes a statement by Mr. Greenfield to the effect that the second Earl of Southampton, "on his marriage with *Lord Montague's daughter*" (italics mine), conveyed his manors, lands, &c., to his future father-in-law by indenture dated 10 May, 1569. Note the words "on his marriage." DR. WHITEHEAD appears to assume that the conveyance must have been made on the very day of the marriage, or at least on a date very near thereto. But are we justified in so construing the three words in question? Did Mr. Greenfield base his assertion upon specific dates obtained from his sixteenth century sources? I should be obliged if DR. WHITEHEAD or any one else would answer this question.

Unless DR. WHITEHEAD can by citations from original sources confirm his statement that the marriage took place "early in May," I am inclined to believe that it took place late in May, for the following reason. Southampton's mother opposed the match, and he married without her consent ('D.N.B.' *l.c.*). This probably explains the rather unusual action of the groom, who was of legal age, in conveying his manors and estates to his father-in-law in fee. Montague, in view of the opposition to the match, might well have required the settlement to be made, and all legal matters completed, before the arrangements for the wedding were perfected. Naturally an interval of some weeks would be necessary, thus throwing the date of the marriage towards the end of the month.

It was not unusual for those of the Catholic faith to be married on Pentecost during the sixteenth century. The Montagues were Catholics.

HENRY PEMBERTON, Jun.

Philadelphia.

'RICHARD II.,' III. ii. 155-6: SITTING ON THE GROUND (11 S. i. 165).—This subject is illustrated by an incident in Kinglake's 'Invasion of the Crimea,' vol. iv. p. 45, where he says of the Czar after receiving the Alma dispatches:—

"He obeyed the instinct which brings a man in his grief to sink down and lie parallel with the earth, and to seek to be hidden from all eyes. He

took to his bed.....By the side of the low pallet bed that he lay on was a pitcher of barley water..... It is believed that for many days he took no food."

W. H. CLAY.

'TEMPEST,' IV. i. 64:—

Thy banks with *peonied*, and twilled brims,
Which spongy April at thy hest betrimms.

The word I have italicized is often taken to mean "peonied," or covered with marsh-marigold. This identification of the peony with *Caltha palustris* is, apparently, due to a writer in *The Edinburgh Review* of October, 1872, who quotes the authority of a clergyman resident for many years in Shakespeare's county. Can it be now discovered (1) who wrote the *Edinburgh* article? (2) who the clergyman was? My botanical experience of Shakespeare's country suggests no such identification of two plants widely different, one would think, to the popular eye except in the matter of their buds, which I cannot regard as decisive. Facts are asked for, not theories.

NEL MEZZO.

'MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR,' II. i. 228:

"AN-HEIRES."—This seems very much like an imperfect reading of "cavaliers," with the initial *c* and second *a* obliterated. It would be quite in mine Host's vein to say, "Will you go, cavaliers?" after having addressed Ford as "guest-cavaleire," and Shallow twice as "cavaleiro-justice."

TOM JONES.

'2 HENRY IV.,' I. ii.—Falstaff says of

tradesmen like Master Dombledon who will not accept his and Bardolph's security: "And if a man *is through with them in honest taking-up*, then they must stand upon security." The explanations of the editors are unsatisfactory, *e.g.*, Deighton says: "through, *i.g.* thorough (which Pope substituted), downright, not standing upon petty economies"; whereas H. Schmidt in his 'Shakespeare-Lexicon' suggests: "If a man does his utmost in borrowing, or rather, if a man condescends to borrow, in an honourable manner." As Schmidt's two paraphrases differ widely, the "rather" is incongruous.

G. KRUEGER.

Berlin.

'CORIOLANUS,' IV. v. 110.—It is Shakespeare who tells us: "We must not excuse what can be emended." Why then tolerate such a line as

Should from yond cloud speak divine things,
when it can be emended without the aid of a Quintilian? I do not hesitate to say that

"yond cloud," either through a *lapsus plumæ* or by the purposed device of a short-hand writer, has taken the place of "yon thunder cloud." The metre requires it; the *ductus literarum* suggests it; the majestic attributes of Jupiter demand it; the line will be complete in all its parts if we read

Should from yon thunder-cloud speak divine things.

PHILIP PERRING.

7, Lyndhurst Road, Exeter.

'TITUS ANDRONICUS,' V. i. 99-102 :—

That coddling spirit had they from their mother,
As sure a card as ever won the set;
That bloody mind, I think, they learned of me,
As true a dog as ever fought at head.

Has there been any attempt to find out what this means? Dr. Johnson explained the line "As true a dog as ever fought at head" as alluding to a bulldog, who always faces his foe. (My observation of bulldogs is quite to the contrary: they fix their teeth into some portion of their foeman's rearward, and simply hang on. But let that pass.)

About twenty years ago ('Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism,' New York, 1888) I ventured (apropos of wondering why our commentators so rarely annotate passages that some earlier commentator has neglected) to guess that the word "card" was Aaron's passing pun on the pronunciation of the word "coddling" in the line "That coddling spirit had they from their mother." Bad as the guess was, it had the merit of an attempt at the hitherto unattempted (so far as I knew then or know now)—to elucidate a neglected crux.

But what do these lines mean, anyhow?

APPLETON MORGAN.

South Grange, New Jersey.

'ROMEO AND JULIET,' I. ii. 33.—

May stand in number, though in reckoning none.

The interpretation of "reckoning" in the sense of "estimation," with a play on words, finds support in a somewhat similar play on words in 'Love's Labour's Lost' (V. ii. 36):—

Nay, I have verses, too, I thanke Berowne,
The numbers true; and were the numbring too,
I were the fairest goddesse on the ground.

"Numbring" here has the meaning of "reckoning, estimation." "Numbers" of course refers to the metre of the verses that are correct. Rosaline says in substance to the queen, "If Biron's opinion of my beauty were correct too, I should indeed be very beautiful."

M. P. T.

Ann Arbor, Mich.

'OTHELLO,' I. i. 159 and I. iii. 115 :
'SAGITTARY.'—In spite of all commentators, I believe the above word still remains a crux. I would venture to suggest, however, that, instead of being a particular house, it is nothing more or less than the well-known "Zattere," *i.e.*, the "Fondamenta delle Zattere" (Quays of the Rafts), facing the island of the Giudecca. Any reader who has been at Venice will understand to what I refer.

The two words are very similar in sound, and that a locality is meant, and not a particular house or building, is shown by I. iii. 121 :—

Othello, Ancient, conduct them: you best know the place.

C. S. HARRIS.

'CYMBELINE,' I. i.—The late Prof. Churton Collins in his 'Studies in Shakespeare' cites the opening lines of this play, first corrected by Tyrwhitt,

You do not meet a man but frowns: our bloods
No more obey the heavens than our courtiers
Still seem as does the king,

as one of those obscure passages that still baffle the ingenuity of commentators, but one where conjecture may be legitimately exercised. In the First Folio the reading is :—

You do not meet a man but Frownes.
Our bloods no more obey the Heavens
Then our Courtiers:
Still seeme, as do's the Kings.

Verplanck considers that Tyrwhitt's version "gives a good sense, though in harsh and abrupt language, such as Shakespeare's desire of condensing his meaning often leads him to use. By reading 'king' for 'kings' all other alteration is avoided."

The difficulty lies in the latter clause of the sentence, which in its present form seems incomplete, inasmuch as it does not offer a true comparison to that which precedes it. In any other author such a collocation of words as "our courtiers still seem as does the king" would be voted boorish, if not mere bathos. It is difficult to believe that Shakespeare could ever have penned such a lame and insequent conclusion.

In the 'N.E.D.' I find there is an obsolete impersonal verb "to due," which means "to be proper, or fit," an example of which is given from Drayton's 'Odes' with the date 1603 :—

Which when it him deweth
His feathers he meweth.

If we substitute "dues" for the "do's" of the First Folio, the discordance of the text will, I think, be overcome, and a logical

solution offered for the line that is in dispute, the corruption arising, in all probability, from imperfect copying. The paraphrasing would then run: "Our temperaments no more obey the heavens than our courtiers now seem to (do homage), as is meet (they should) to the king (or the king's majesty)." This would leave the text of the First Folio substantially correct, and then what occurs later on

But not a courtier,

Although they wear their faces to the bent
Of the kings looks, hath a heart that is not
Glad at the thing they scowl at,

which has always been held to be a restatement or explanation of the opening lines, will thus be brought into closer agreement with them.

Moreover, the word "do," as Victor in his 'Shakespeare Phonology' explains, was at that period pronounced "du":—

"Unstressed long vowels and diphthongs are apt to become short vowels; unstressed short vowels further tend to obscurity, and even loss. Thus Gill gives [bi], [no], [du],* as weak forms for *be, no, do*."—P. 108.

From this it would appear likely that the corruption arose when the copyist was taking his shorthand notes during a representation of the play, the confusion between two words pronounced so much alike as "dues" and "do's" being readily excusable.

N. W. HILL.

New York.

"THE LATE MR. BRANDER MATTHEWS":
COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SIR HARRY POLAND, while writing (*ante*, p. 115) about an inquiry that was made at 6 S. II. 368 concerning the authorship of 'Billy Taylor,' used the expression quoted in the first phrase of the caption.

Happily, the adjective "late" does not apply in any sense to PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS, who is quite "up to time" in every way, and is still ably fulfilling his duties at the head of the Department of English in Columbia University in the City of New York. I give the location of the college, though I think only a few 'N. & Q.' readers can share the amusingly restricted outlook of a well-known London journalist and critic, who, in a recent article, wrote of "Columbia College, wherever that may be"—as if it might perhaps be some small institution in Nebraska or Manitoba. It can hardly require mental vision of the

* The brackets contain the phonetic notation adopted by Prof. Victor from the Association Phonétique Internationale.

highest telescopic power to discern, even across the sea, a college whose charter was granted by George II. (the change of title from "King's College" to "Columbia" came with the recognition of independence), and that now has a material equipment representing thirty million dollars, with five thousand students in residence, under five hundred instructors, even if no note is taken of important work done under its auspices.

M. C. L.

New York City.

[Another American contributor to 'N. & Q.' MR. ALBERT MATTHEWS of Boston, had anticipated M. C. L. in pointing out (*ante*, p. 276) that PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS is happily still at work at Columbia University; but we print our New York correspondent's note on account of its interesting references to that seat of learning.]

"MOTHER OF TOM-CATS" = THE SEINE.—

It is remarkable, in connexion with Carlyle's use of the phrase "mother of dead dogs" in his 'French Revolution' (see 10 S. v. 509; vi. 32, 95; vii. 457), that "the mother of tom-cats" appears to have been a French slang term for the Seine. According to the 'Memoirs' of the notorious French detective officer François Jules Vidocq (chap. xxx.) dead cats were frequently in the menu of the hideous den or *cabaret* known as the cave of Father Guillotin, as the following passage shows:—

"There was throughout the assembly [of robbers] a general mewing, but it was only a joke; the lovers of fricasseé mewed like the rest, and after having taken their caps off, they said, 'Come on, here is the good stuff! Covered by cat-skin and fed on cats, we shall not soon be in want: the mother of tom-cats is not yet dead.'"

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

ROBERT BURTON AND JOANNES PITSEUS.—

In a very interesting paper read by Prof. Osler before the Bibliographical Society on 15 Nov., 1909, an account was given of the library of Robert Burton, 580 of whose books, it was stated, are in the Bodleian, and 429 in the library of Christ Church. Probably there are some elsewhere which could be identified by his name or initials, which he seems regularly to have written on the title-page. There is one such in Cat. 127 of Ellis (J. J. Holdsworth and G. Smith):—

"Pitseus (Ioannes), Relatum Historiarum de Rebus Anglicis Tomus Primus. [All issued.] Parisiis, 1619. 4to."

There is a reference to this book in Part. III. sect. iv. mem. i. subs. iii. of the 'Anatomy': "Pitsius catal. scriptorum Anglic. reckons up 180 English Commentators alone, on the matter of the sentences" (first added in

ed. 6, p. 677). See the "Index illustrium Angliæ Scriptorum qui fuerunt Scholastici" on pp. 947-52 of the book. According to Pitseus's heading, they are "numero videlicet centum sexaginta" (not 180). The names given are 161. The British Museum copy of Pitseus's 'Relationes' bears the signature of Augustine Vincent, a contemporary of Burton. EDWARD BENSLEY.

JAMES HALL PRINGLE.—I have of late had access to genealogical material bearing on the collateral, and on three generations of the ascendants (going back to the year 1689), of a James Hall Pringle. The name is not a common combination, and it is probably safe to identify him with the James Hall Pringle of Dirrie, Wigtonshire, in the early part of last century.

If any of his direct or collateral descendants care to communicate direct with me, I shall be pleased to supply them with the details at my command.

W. J. RUTHERFURD, M.D.

Jesmond, Renfrew.

"POSTALLY."—Surely this is a new word. In *The Herts Express* a letter from the General Post Office, London, 14 December, 1909, contains this word: "To the best of his [Mr. Buxton's] knowledge, he said that postally there was nothing to choose between Starling's Bridge and Bancroft Road."

I think the coiner of the word may be congratulated, as it is brief and suggestive.

M.A.

DUKE'S PLACE, ALDGATE.—I have heard it said that this curious "open space" in the heart of the City was formerly part of the gardens or approaches to the first Duke of St. Alban's town house. For aught I know to the contrary, the Duke's Place Synagogue is part of the original mansion.

M. L. R. BRESLAR.

"LOYOLA": ORIGIN OF THE NAME.—In a volume of sermons entitled 'Cæleste Pantheon, sive Cælum Novum, in Festa et Gesta Sanctorum Totius Anni, Morali Doctrinâ, ac Profanâ Historiâ varie illustratum,' by Father Henricus Engelgrave of the Society of Jesus, the following derivation of its noble founder's cognomen is given. I quote from the sixth edition, printed at Cologne in 1727, 'Pars Posterior: Festum S. Jacobi Majoris,' pp. 31-2:—

"Omnis Biscajæ nobilitas pro insignibus habet lupos (et hoc signum gentis avitæ), quibus ad aliquod familiarum inter se discrimen, additur aliud symbolum, quod de more patriæ, peti consuevit ex insigni aliquo facinore. Quo in genere

illustre est, quod de antiquissima, ac nobilissima Lojolæ familia referri solet: hæc in scuto suo gentilitio duos habet lupos, eosque in pedes erectos, atque in ollam è camino pendentem introsipientes. Id autem hinc ortum habet: Caput Lojolæ familie ab alio Nobili graviter dissidebat, in cujus ædes, cum inopinatus esset ingressus, eumque alte sopitum ac dormientem reperisset, nihil omnino mali illi intulit, sed ollam duntaxat (quæ forte e camino, subjecto etiam igne, dependebat) abstulit, ut vel inde nosset adversarius fuisse se in Lojole, id est, hostis sui manu, ac potestate; et tamen etiam eo loco paritum. Ex nobili illo, ac vere regio facinore, tota Lojolæ familia pro symbolo suo sumpsit lupos, in ollam e camino suspensam prospicientes, ut unâ cum illo et avita nobilitas, et nomen *Lobo en olla*, quasi lupo in olla, et illi quodammodo cognata virtus injuriarum remissionis, probaretur."

JOHN T. CURRY.

BREECH-LOADING CANNON IN ENGLAND.—A contribution to the history of breech-loading cannon in this country is furnished in Mr. F. A. Simpson's work 'The Rise of Louis Napoleon' (1909). There is printed for the first time a letter of Louis Napoleon to General Sir Robert Wilson, dated 24 March, 1836, accompanying a gift of his 'Manuel d'Artillerie,' in which he requests that the work might be forwarded "to any distinguished officer of the English artillery, asking him on my behalf to be kind enough to give exact particulars of the breech-loading cannon recently constructed in England." In the original, a facsimile of which is given, the words "chargés par la culasse" are underlined.

ALFRED F. ROBBINS.

Queries.

WE must request correspondents desiring information on family matters of only private interest to affix their names and addresses to their queries, in order that answers may be sent to them direct.

CAPT. JOHN KNOWLES.—The descendants in America of Capt. John Knowles desire to ascertain his ancestry in England. Capt. Knowles came to Virginia in 1663, and settled at Jamestown; later he moved to his large landed estate in Henrico County, where he died in 1676. His wife's name was Bethenia. His daughter Bethenia married William Giles, who came to Virginia about 1678 with Rebecca Giles, perhaps his mother.

Who were the ancestors of Capt. John Knowles? Was he a student at Oxford? Was he an officer in the British Army?

(Miss) RUBY FELDER RAY,
State Editor,

Daughters of the American Revolution.
28, Crew Street, Atlanta, Ga.

ALABAMA - KEARSARGE FIGHT.—In his account of this celebrated engagement (1864) Mr. F. M. Edge says he saw the negative of a photograph of the battle, made by M. Rondin, a Cherbourg photographer; the view was taken from the top of the old church tower of Cherbourg.

Can any one help me to find the photograph, or the descendants of either Mr. Edge or M. Rondin? W. ABBATT.
141, East 25th Street, New York.

MAJOR WELSFORD: LIEUT. HOME.—I should be obliged, for historical purposes, if I could find the representatives or family of the late Major Welsford, 97th Regiment, who was killed when leading the storming party at the Redan, and of Lieut. Home, R.E., who blew up the Cashmir Gate, Delhi. The latter was a brother of Col. Home of the same corps. The family was formerly at Cockburn Law, Berwickshire. I almost think the male line is extinct.

DAVID ROSS MCCORD, K.C.

Temple Grove, Montreal.

“**JIRGA.**”—In a telegram which appeared in *The Times* on 11 April, from the Viceroy's Camp, Parachinar, about the visit of the Viceroy to Kurram, we are told that

“a large jirga representing all the tribes of the neighbourhood welcomed the Viceroy cordially, and testified to the many benefits of British rule.”

The word *jirga* evidently means an assembly. To what language does it belong? The word is not registered in ‘N.E.D.’ or in ‘The Stanford Dictionary.’

A. L. MAYHEW.

21, Norham Road, Oxford.

THE ANNUALS.—In *The Publishers' Circular* for 27 June, 1891, there is a list of the *Annals*, but it is incomplete and inaccurate. Can any reader supply me with a better one?

I shall also be glad of any references to articles, &c., dealing with these works. Please reply direct.

HENRY R. PLOMER.

44, Crownhill Road, Willesden, N.W.

ELY PARISH REGISTER MISSING.—The first register of St. Mary's, Ely, which contains the baptismal entries of two at least of the daughters of Oliver Cromwell, who resided close to the church as farmer of the tithes, has been missing since 1800. The Rev. John Griffith in that year recorded that it was not amongst those delivered to him by his predecessor, the Rev. Charles Mules, who gave up on succeeding to a family estate at Marwood, near Barnstaple.

Every now and then during the last few years we have heard, notably in East Anglia,

of the recovery of missing parish registers. I shall be grateful to the readers of ‘N. & Q.’ for hints as to the best means of discovering the whereabouts of our missing volume.

K. H. SMITH.

Cambridge Road, Ely.

CANON JAMES CRAIGIE ROBERTSON.—He died at Canterbury, 9 July, 1882. He married a Miss Stevenson, and was survived by two sons and three daughters. I shall be obliged to any contributor to ‘N. & Q.’ who will furnish me with particulars of Robertson's family, and also with a copy of the epitaph on his tombstone, which I presume is situated at Canterbury. The information is wanted for an article I have in preparation on inscriptions in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen. There is a font of exquisite workmanship to Robertson's parents in the church named.

Please reply direct.

ROBERT MURDOCH LAWRENCE.

71, Bon-Accord Street, Aberdeen.

SHAKESPEARE ILLUSTRATORS.—Was Thurston the first artist who provided the whole of the designs for one edition of the plays? Several artists contributed illustrations to Bell's edition and to Boydell's great work, but I am desirous of ascertaining if any one preceded Thurston as the sole illustrator of an entire edition. ALECK ABRAHAMS.

REV. RICHARD EVATT, 1582.—He belonged to Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and became A.B. 1585, A.M. 1589, and B.D. 1599. He was presented to Walesby, Lincolnshire, in 1616.

What livings, presumably in the old diocese of Lincoln, did this gentleman hold between 1589 and 1617, and when did he die?

GEORGE J. H. EVATT,

Surgeon-General.

Junior United Service Club, S.W.

GAINSBOROUGH'S POMERANIAN DOG: C. J. SMITH.—Can any one tell me the history of the white Pomeranian dog so often appearing in Gainsborough's pictures, and at what date the dog lived?

Who was C. J. Smith, mentioned in connexion with Gainsborough in the ‘Life of Nollekens’? Are any of his descendants living at the present day? Was Major Smith, a retired Indian officer who lived in Harewood Square, descended from him? My reason for asking is that Major Smith possessed two fine pictures by Gainsborough.

(MRS.) HAUTENVILLE COPE.

18, Harrington Court, Glendower Place, S.W.

"GOD SAVE THE PEOPLE!"—What was the earliest use of this prayer as a revolutionary alternative to "God save the King!"
POLITICIAN.

BROAD-BOTTOMED ADMINISTRATION.—To what English Ministry was this term specifically applied, and by whom?

POLITICIAN.

[The Ministry formed by Henry Pelham in November, 1744, and so termed because it represented a coalition of parties.]

'RAPE OF PROSERPINE,' BY PAUL VERONESE.—Do any of your readers know of a painting by Paul Veronese on this subject? I have lately acquired a large gallery picture of the above, and though some experts pronounce it a Veronese, I can find no mention of his ever having painted this subject in any recognized books of reference.

S. P. GUERNSEY.

20, Coleman Street, E.C.

"PAGODAS."—In an old case of the year 1785 I find a testator leaving the interest on a "sum of 'pagodas'" to be paid to a beneficiary for her life, the "pagodas" to go, on her death, to testator's residuary legatees. Can any reader explain?

MISTLETOE.

[The 'N.E.D.' gives the third meaning of 'pagoda' as "a gold (less commonly a silver) coin formerly current in Southern India, of the value of about seven shillings." The illustrative quotations for this use range from 1681 to 1862.]

PORTLAND CEMENT: ITS INVENTOR.—Who was the inventor of Portland cement? A recent paragraph in a weekly newspaper claimed the invention for Mr. J. C. Johnson of Gravesend, formerly mayor of that town who celebrated his hundredth birthday on the 28th of January last. This statement is, I think, inaccurate, but I have not the means at hand to correct it.

The employment of Portland cement in building and engineering work is largely due to experiments made by the late Mr. John Grant, assistant engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, on the tensile strength of cements.

JOHN HEBB.

'TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.'—In Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles,' p. 397, the following passage occurs:—

"And as in the legend it resulted that her Cyprian image had suddenly appeared upon his altar, whereby the fire of the priest had been well-nigh extinguished."

To what legend does this refer?

L. PHILLIPS.

Theological College, Lichfield.

WM. SEWELL.—Can any of your readers tell me whether William Sewell, the author of 'The Mirror for the Times,' was connected with the family of that name in Norfolk? He was keeping a school at Clifton in 1823 or thereabouts, and wrote largely against Thomas Paine. FREDERICK T. HIBGAME.

EIGHT KINGS: NINE LADIES.—What is the nature of the card game in which

Eight kings threaten to save

Nine fair ladies from (or for) one sick knave?

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

BEETHOVEN'S "IN DIESES GRABES DUNKELN."—May I ask whether Beethoven's well-known song was originally written for the English words "Good friend, for Jesus' sake forbear," or the German words, "In dieses Grabes Dunkel," or the Italian words, "In questa Tomba oscura"?

Probabilities point, of course, to the German text; but that an English epitaph should adapt itself so perfectly to a foreign melody is certainly a notable coincidence.

G. F. C.

Nice.

WOOD STREET COMPTEUR: SPONGING-HOUSES.—Where shall I find a good account of this and other London spinging-houses in the eighteenth century? I know what is given by Howard, and the account in Knight's 'London.' In what novel is the life in a spinging-house for debtors depicted?

R. S. B.

LANESBOROUGH HOUSE, HYDE PARK CORNER.—This house was built in 1719 by James, second Viscount Lanesborough, who died *s.p.* in 1724. I am anxious to procure a plan of it, and to ascertain the name of the architect who designed it. Can any one enlighten me? If so, will he kindly communicate directly with me to save time?

GEORGE C. PEACHEY.

St. George's Hospital, S.W.

OSBORN ATTERBURY, son of Francis, Bishop of Rochester, is said to have died in 1752. I should be glad to obtain the full dates of his birth, marriage, and death.

G. F. R. B.

MARTIN FOLKES, 1690-1754.—In the 'Diet. Nat. Biog.,' xix. 361, it is stated that "when a boy he went to the University of Saumur." Nichols, in his 'Literary Anecdotes,' ii. 578, asserts that this university was suppressed in January, 1694-5. Which authority is correct? In A. R. Ellis's 'Early Diary of Frances Burney' (1889), i.

107-8, it is said that Folkes and his son Martin were educated at Westminster School. What authority is there for this statement?

G. F. R. B.

'CORNWALL: ITS MINES, MINERS, AND SCENERY.'—Who was the author of this work, which was published in two parts in "The Traveller's Library" by Messrs. Longman in 1855? He was the author also of 'Our Coal and our Coal-Pits,' published in 1853. There can surely be no longer any reason for secrecy in the case of either book. Perhaps Mr. PEET could reveal the identity, which was unknown to the compilers of the 'London Library Catalogue.' The author's preface is signed with the initials J. R. L.

W. ROBERTS.

HEINE IN LONDON.—I am very anxious to know as much as possible about Heine's stay in London. Much, I perceive, is to be found in his own writings, but nothing is collectively stated. I should like to know where and with whom he lodged, and how long he remained with us. Apparently it was during the dulllest time of the year, from November to March. M. L. R. BRESLAR.

MYDDELTON: "DREF": "PLAS."—I shall be glad if some contributor will kindly say what Welsh word corresponds to the Anglo-Saxon place-name Middelton, descriptive, I suppose, of a homestead (*tun*) lying between two others, such as would now be called Easton and Weston, or Norton and Sutton, or Upton and Downton, or between others, with or without the relative positions being indicated by their names.

It has been stated, but no authority cited, that Capt. William Myddelton, R.N. (about 1550 to 1621), who translated the Psalms into Welsh metre, was known amongst Welsh poets as "Gwilym Canoldref." Not having any Welsh, I ask, is this good Welsh? Doubt arises from the fact that in a list of Welsh village churches it is noticed that "dref," a homestead, in combination with nineteen separate words, becomes in each one a prefix such as Trefriw, Trefeglwys, Trefgarn, Trefnant, Treherbert, Treforus (Anglice Morristown), &c.; but in one other case it apparently becomes a suffix, viz., Cantref *alias* Cantreff. Is this one exception an abbreviated form of Canoldref?

The common noun "cantrev" (one hundred homesteads) probably has the same signification as the division (known as "a hundred") of an English county.

Is there any difference in signification between a "Dref" and a "Plas"? "Plas"

does not apparently become, in combination, a prefix, but continues as a separate word, as in Plas Heaton, Plas Nantglyn, Plas Newydd, and Plas Canol. The last, Plas Canol, appears to be an equivalent of the Anglo-Saxon Middelton.

THOS. C. MYDDELTON.

Woodhall Spa.

THE FEAST OF THE ASS.—In Seeley's edition of John Foxe's 'Acts and Monuments,' vol. iii. p. 357 (1855), a note by the editor tells the reader about what is called the Feast of the Ass, a rite celebrated in the Gallican Church, and, as it seems, especially at Beauvais in Burgundy. We are anxious to know at what period this ceremony came into use, and when it was discontinued. We are not aware that anything of the kind ever became a custom in Great Britain.

N. M. & A.

"MERLUCHE."—Is this hake? is it salted cod? or is it cod dried and not salted? French dictionaries seem to be undecided, and give as much countenance to one definition as to another. ST. SWITHIN.

'SONGS OF THE CHACE,' 1811.—This was published anonymously, but the Preface is dated from Much Hadham, Herts. Is the author known? W. B. GERISH.

Replies.

HAVERING MANOR, 1389: JOHN KEMP, "PARKER."

(11 S. i. 228.)

THIS place must be identical with the Havering atte Bower, Essex, for this was a royal manor and residence from the time of Edward the Confessor down to the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who parted with it. Queen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., was much there; Joan, wife of Henry IV., died there; and other queens during critical times and widowhood made it their residence. The office of Parker of atte Havering was much coveted, being one of position and profit, as is seen from references to it in the Calendar of Patent Rolls. "Bower" is equivalent to "Palace."

It will be of interest to note here that the keeping of "la Southgate" of the park of Havering, co. Essex, was granted by the King under privy seal in 1437 to John Kemp, "during the King's pleasure";

and a year after this grant was made "for life," to hold to himself or *deputy*, with the accustomed wages, fees, and profits. Kemp's will is recorded in the Commissary Court of London, and shows him to have been a person of some substance and rank. He is described as of "Havering atte Bowre, Essex, Parker," and desired to be buried at the entrance of the Priors of Holy Trinity, London, in which several relatives of his were buried. He mentions Hatfield Broadoak or Broadoak Regis, another royal manor, and speaks of his large silver bowl, and other articles befitting a gentleman's establishment; while he bequeathed his "gown of light blue furred with black lamb," with five ounces of "broke silver and all ornaments and apparel of his body," to his son William Kempe. In the same year (1438-9) William Kemp was appointed for life to the offices of Parker of the King's Parks of Windsor, Sheen, &c., with the office of Keeper of the King's Wardrobe at Westminster Palace, with pay of 9*d.* a day for himself and a groom, and 13*s.* 4*d.* a year for a robe, with house and garden belonging to the office. Perhaps the blue gown mentioned in the above will was the robe of office, and the "Parker's" offices, as well as his cloak, fell upon his son. The relationship, however, is not certain.

From other references it would seem likely that a brass once in Hendon Church to "John atte Hevryng, 1415," commemorated one of atte Hevryng, the name also being twisted to Upheveryng.

FRED. HITCHIN-KEMP.

51, Vancouver Road, Forest Hill, S.E.

Richard II. began to reign on 22 June, 1377; he married Anne of Austria. In 1379 John de Brampton was Steward of the King's Manor of Havering at Boure (Pat. 3 Ric. II.). It is also stated that Anne, Queen of Richard II., held in dower this manor of Havering, then worth 100*l.* [?] a year (Inquis. 6 Hen. IV.).

In Saxon times it was ancient demesne of the crown imperial of this realm, and, being one of the royal palaces, was erected into a Liberty independent of the hundred of Beacontree, or indeed of any jurisdiction, either ecclesiastical or civil, of the county, having in itself a tribunal for life and death.

This Havering is three miles from Romford, Essex, and fifteen miles from London—quite an easy journey for the Queen when she desired to be quiet in the country. It was a favourite resort and a lovely situation, abounding with nightingales of unrivalled sweetness of song.

It is unquestionable, I venture to think, that Queen Anne wrote her letter of 15 Nov., 1389, from Havering near Romford.

W. W. GLENNY.

Barking, Essex.

The place referred to is without doubt the "Royal Liberty of Havering atte Bower." It was the favourite abode of Edward the Confessor, and legends concerning him are related in 'Essex Past and Present,' p. 58; Percival's 'London Forest,' pp. 30-31; 'Romford' ('Homeland Handbook'), chap. iv.; Lytton's novel 'Harold,' Book X. chap. ii.; Terry's 'Memories of Romford,' &c.

Among other kings Richard II. often resided there. It was from Havering that he rode in 1397 to visit his uncle the Duke of Gloucester at Pleshey, to induce him to accompany him to London. On the way the Duke was seized by Lord Mowbray, forced into a boat on the river, conveyed to Calais, and murdered ('Hist. of East and West Ham,' chap. xxx.).

According to Terry's 'Memories of Romford,' p. 22, Richard's first wife, Anne of Bohemia, "held the manor of Havering in dower, then worth 100*l.* [?] per annum." His second consort, Isabella of Valois, a child of fourteen years, was conveyed under a strict guard to the palace of Havering after the dethronement of Richard, and kept a prisoner there for some time by Henry IV.

G. H. W.

[MR. A. R. BAYLEY also thanked for reply.]

COSNAHAN FAMILY, ISLE OF MAN (11 S. i. 109, 213).—By the kindness of Col. Anderson, recently Receiver-General of this Isle, I am able to give the following account (which was written by Bishop Wilson in 1739) "of Vicar-General Cosnahan's family since their coming to the Isle of Mann":—

"Above two hundred years ago, one Cosnahan, supposed to have come from Scotland, arrived at Peel town and settled there, had issue two sons, for one of whom he bought an estate near Peel aforesaid called Ballamoar, and the other he educated as a clergyman.

"The descendants of the clergyman settled in Kirk St. Anne (Santan), and have been vicars of the parish successively (the purchase of Ballakelly made there is at present in possession of John Cosnahan, Vicar-General, heir to his father John; who was heir to his father Hugh; who was heir to his father John, vicar of said parish, and the first purchaser of the estate called Ballakelly).

"The present Mr. Cosnahan had issue [left blank]

"The grandson of him on whom the estate of Ballamoar was settled had issue: William; Hugh; Thomas."

We find a John Cosnahan Vicar of Jurby in 1575-82, and one of the same name Vicar of Patrick (in which Ballamoar is situated) 1585-1608. But, as a correspondent has already pointed out (p. 213), Santan was the parish where they chiefly served as vicars, William, 1614-18; John, 1618-56; Hugh, 1667-91; John, 1691-1731. The last-named had a son, also called John, who acted as his father's curate for some time; but on the death of the father the Earl of Derby, as Lord of Man, gave the living to a young curate from another parish. Bishop Wilson was indignant, and at once made amends, and showed the Earl his opinion, by appointing the son, who was without any official position for the time, as one of his Vicars-General, and collating him soon afterwards to the Vicarage of Braddan (Keble's 'Life of Bishop Wilson,' pp. 759-60). This John was succeeded at Braddan by his son Joseph (1750-68), who was one of the witnesses to Bishop Wilson's will (Keble, p. 964). Later, Julius Cosnahan was Vicar of Braddan (1785-6). Members of the family were also Vicars of German (1585-1660) and Malew (1630-33). It seems as if Bishop Wilson had made the above memorandum about his Vicar-General's family to justify his appointment; that is, to show that the family had been long settled in the island, and that they were people of substance.

John Cosnahan (1754-1819), son of Hugh C. and Eleanor Finch, was an advocate, a member of the House of Keys, and High Bailiff of Douglas. In 1790 he went, with another, to London as a deputation from the Keys to oppose the Duke of Atholl in the matter of compensation for the loss of his sovereignty. John Cosnahan was allowed to plead before the House of Commons, and his speech had the end he desired, in that the Bill was withdrawn. A few months before his death he was appointed Deemster. He is spoken of as "a man of brilliant mind, ready wit, and powerful elocution."

John Cosnahan, a major, fought in the battle of Quebec, 1759; he married Lady Janet Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch, but died without issue.

Philip Cosnahan, son of Deemster Cosnahan, distinguished himself as a midshipman on H.M.S. Shannon when she fought the Chesapeake, and was especially mentioned. He was lost on board the sailing packet Lord Hill, with all the crew and other passengers, on 16 Jan., 1819, on her passage to Liverpool from Douglas. He had two other brothers, Hugh and Michael, both also

in the Navy (see A. W. Moore's 'Manx Worthies'). The family does not seem to be represented in direct line on the island now.

ERNEST B. SAVAGE, F.S.A.

St. Thomas', Douglas.

By a curious coincidence while I was reading the issue of 'N. & Q.' containing SIGMA TAU's query, a catalogue of pamphlets for sale by Mr. John Orr, bookseller, 74, George Street, Edinburgh, came to hand. Among the items described as "Naval," the following entry occurs.—

"Observations on Mariners' Lights in the Channel, Preservation of Lives on Board Steam Packets, &c. By Mark Cosnahan, Isle of Man. Liverpool, 1825. Cr. 8vo, pp. 24, 1s."

It is possible this pamphlet may be of some interest to the querist, although not at all likely to afford the information he seeks.

W. SCOTT.

'ALONZO THE BRAVE' (11 S. i. 167, 215, 254).—The vindication of MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK at the last reference is complete so far as he is concerned, but the original query and subsequent replies show that there is a certain amount of obscurity which may as well be cleared up.

The ballad of Alonzo the Brave and the Fair Imogene first appeared in the novel of 'Ambrosio, the Monk,' published, as was the fashion then, in three volumes, in 1796; it will be found in vol. iii. p. 63. It may be worth mentioning that a portion was set to music as a glee, by Dr. Callcott, organist of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. It was certainly very popular, and found a place in collections of recitations, &c.; in fact, in the sixties, when "Penny Readings" were all the rage, I remember presuming to recite it, relying on the indulgence of sympathetic friends instead of an impartial critical audience.

Just as the great Napoleon said that "nothing was sacred to a sapper," so there are very few pieces that have not enabled parodists to exercise their literary ingenuity in this direction. In Lewis's own copy in the British Museum, where there are alternative readings suggested for two lines in the fourth stanza, there are copies of two parodies: the one entitled 'Pil-Garlic the Brave and Brown Celestine' induced another, entitled 'Giles Jollup the Grave and Brown Sally Green.'

The entertainer Hugo Vamp introduced a musical version in his entertainment called 'Hugo St. Leon's Stars of the Social Spheres,' with music arranged by A. St. Amand, published in 1856 in *The Musical Bouquet*.

The title was 'Alonzo the Brave; or, The Spectre Bridegroom.' It opens with a recitative:—

"In days of old, a warrior bold, encased from helm to heel in armour of wrought iron, was known the hero of Cast-ille," &c.;

then followed words to the airs of 'Nae Luck,' 'Come to Me,' 'Oh! Summer Night,' 'Old Robin Gray,' 'Robin the Beau,' 'Haste to the Wedding,' &c.

Years passed away, and the style of entertainment changed. Sam Cowell appeared on the scene, and he appears to have copied Hugo Vamp's business, though in a varied form. I remember him singing 'The Ratcatcher's Daughter.' His version of 'Alonzo the Brave' was very different, even assuming he wrote the words. I have not seen the copy mentioned by MR. WILLOUGHBY MAYCOCK, but know one published by Hutchins & Romer, 9, Conduit Street, Regent Street, in 1868. It began with a recitative:—

"Oh, I am going to sing to you a story which I suppose you all know. At least 'twas told to me a very long time ago; 'Tis all about a young fellow by name Alonzo, And amongst the female population he was quite a beau."

Then followed words to various tunes, such as 'The Fine Old English Gentleman' and 'Sprig of Shilelah,' winding up with 'Kitty Clover.' This music was arranged by J. Harrowby, R.A., who seems to have been a voluminous and versatile musical hack, his effusions comprising dance music, ballads, comic songs (including 'Who's your Hatter'), and several arrangements in imitation of Hugo Vamp, such as 'Macbeth' (included in the British Museum Catalogue under Locke, Matthew), and a *scena*, 'Sir Ribston of Pippintree.'

As for Sam Cowell himself, there seems little doubt that his name, like those of Joe Miller, Penkethman, Andrew Borde, and others, was attached to chapbooks as an attraction to buyers, but without any right as author. As in the music-halls to-day, the audience do not know and do not care who may be the author or composer of the lucubrations they hear, but consider only the "star" for the moment. Sam Cowell's father was a clever and all-round man, scene painter, singer, and actor, and Sam may justly be described as the originator of the modern music-hall comedian; but there is no evidence of either father or son ever having been known as a literary or musical originator, their spheres being confined to interpreting the creations of others.

A. RHODES.

EDINBURGH CLUBS (11 S. i. 248).—Much information about old Edinburgh clubs, and hints as to where more may be obtained, will be found in Wilson's 'Memorials of Edinburgh,' 1891, 2 vols., *passim*; in Chambers's 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' new edition, especially the chapter on 'Convivialia,' p. 152; and in Grant's 'Old and New Edinburgh,' iii., p. 122. The rules and regulations of many of these clubs appear to be tolerably well known. Lists of members of several of them may be constructed from hints furnished in the references given above; but the minutes of all of them, I should imagine, must by this time have hopelessly perished. Chambers alludes to the "soiled and blotted records" of the Boar Club, which in 1824 were scarcely legible.

W. SCOTT.

SOWING BY HAND (11 S. i. 46, 133, 216).—In my reply at p. 133 I used the word "bushel," but meant to say *peck* measure. To sow corn with one hand would involve going over the ground twice, as it would mean sowing from right to left across the field, then turning to come back, and again throwing from right to left, and this method would be a double sowing with more fatigue and loss of time. The true sower throws from right to left as he steps with the right foot, and from left to right as he steps with the left foot. The sowing "skeps" were made of willow "twithies" woven basket fashion, with handles, and that part of the "skep" which had to rest on the sower's body was somewhat flattened whilst the material was dried. When all the sowing was by hand, a skep of some sort was used: hoppers only came in with the machines for sowing corn. A Lincolnshire farmer tells me that some called the "skeps" *hoppers*.

THOS. RATCLIFFE.

Workshop.

'THE DEATH-KILLING DOCTOR': HART ABRAHAMS=ABRAHAM HART (11 S. i. 249).—This small mezzotint engraving (5½ in. by 3½ in.) is excessively rare. The travelling quack is seated at a table, exclaiming, "No pay no Cure of this be sure." He has a stick in his right hand, and with his left grasps a bottle to which a label is attached, which reads "An Ease to evry Pain." On the table a small jar is placed, marked "And Salve for evry Strain." At the right-hand corner a spider's web can be faintly seen; and a dried specimen of a lizard-like creature is suspended from a nail on the wall. Above the head of the figure,

but within the plate mark, is inscribed "The Death Killing Doctor Or Galen reviv'd," followed by "Expert Healer" in Hebrew. On the lower part of the print, and also within the plate mark, are the following lines:—

I see thro' Urine, Ills impure ;
With Spider webs, I agues Cure ;
With Toads calcin'd, Spells, Adders Bone,
I drive off Plague, the Gout, and Stone,
Diseases Venom I defy,
And live by what my Patients die.

The print is a portrait of Abraham Hart, and was engraved by his great-grandson Samuel Hart, the father of Solomon Alexander Hart, R.A., both natives of Plymouth. I have a copy of this print with the following inscription on the margin in the handwriting of Horace Walpole: "Hart Abrahams, a Jew of Plymouth who travels with medicines through Cornwall." In the catalogues of Bromley and Chaloner Smith he is described as "Hart Abrahams, Empiric at Plymouth"; and in Evans, vol. ii. No. 11787, as "Hart Abrahams, travelling Jew Doctor and Empiric at Plymouth."

ISRAEL SOLOMONS.

118, Sutherland Avenue, W.

GUILDHALL: OLD STATUES (11 S. i. 208).—Grigg's 'Old and New London' gives a different version from Price's:—

"These figures were taken down during Dance's injudicious alterations in 1789. They lay neglected in a cellar until Alderman Boydell obtained leave of the Corporation to give them to Banks, the sculptor. . . . At his death they were given again to the City. These figures were removed from the old screen in 1865, and were not replaced in the new one."

If this be correct, the statues are not to be looked for at Corfe Castle. W. B. H.

"LITERARY GOSSIP" (11 S. i. 208).—MR. GRIGOR indicates that *The Athenæum* was among the first of the literary journals, if not actually the first, to employ the term "Literary Gossip" in its columns. I know of nothing to disprove the assertion. But having been recently looking over a number of old magazines, I found that the kind of article denoted by "Literary Gossip" extends well back into the eighteenth century. Most of the old magazines set apart a portion of their space for the purpose of furnishing their readers in a free-and-easy way with items of literary news. Perhaps it may be of some interest to readers of 'N. & Q.' to state how their notes were headed.

The Analytical Review, 1788-98, *The British Critic*, 1783-1842, *The European*

Magazine, 1782-1825, and *The Freemason's Magazine*, 1794 (a publication apparently unknown to bibliographers at so early a date), were in the habit of devoting some of their space to what they called 'Literary Intelligence.' *The Edinburgh Magazine and Literary Miscellany*, New Series, 1793-1812, adopted the heading 'Literary and Scientific Notices.' *The Literary Panorama*, 1st Series, 1806-14, had a 'Literary Prospective' corner; and *The New Monthly Magazine* 1st Series, 1814-20, a corner headed 'Literary Reports.' 'Literary Chit-Chat' was employed by *The Edinburgh Literary Journal*, 1829-31; while 'Literary Register' was the term chosen by *Tait's Magazine*, 1832-61.

Although as a heading 'Literary Gossip' may not have been in use until the second half of the nineteenth century, it is clear from the above notes that the information denoted by that title was common long before the century began. W. SCOTT.

W. BILLYNG'S 'FIVE WOUNDS OF CHRIST': LOMBERDALE HOUSE (11 S. i. 267).—Lomberdale House is near Bakewell in Derbyshire, and was the residence of Mr. Thomas Bateman, a well-known antiquary, who printed an interesting illustrated 'Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities and Miscellaneous Objects preserved in the Museum of Thomas Bateman,' 1855. He was the author, also, of 'Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire and the Sepulchral Usages of its Inhabitants,' 1848. His father, William Bateman, was of Darby (not Darby or Derby).

MISS MURRAY may be glad to be referred to a paper by Dr. William E. A. Axon on 'The Symbolism of the Five Wounds of Christ' in the *Transactions* of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, vol. x. p. 67 (1892). This paper includes a reprint of Billyng's poem.

C. W. SUTTON.

The library of books and MSS. formed by T. and W. Bateman (of Lomberdale House, Youlgreave, Derbyshire) was sold 25 May, 1893. G. F. R. B.

BIBLIOTHECA DRUMMENIANA (11 S. i. 248).—Drummeniana, I am inclined to believe, means the Stirlingshire parish of Drymen, equivalent to Drummond, pronounced Drummen, and sometimes anciently spelt Drummane. It was the place where John Napier of Merchiston (Napier of the logarithms) possessed considerable landed property, and where he is traditionally

reported to have written some of his most valuable mathematical and theological works. His residence, Gartness House, and most of the estate he owned, lay within the domain of Drymen parish. The character of the library indicated seems to bear out the theory of Napier's ownership. It is the collection of a scholar and scientist rather than that of a man of merely literary leanings. For the seventeenth century it is unusually large, and such as few in that age save Napier would have cared to accumulate. In addition to this, the publication of 'Musæ Gratulatoriæ Regi Jacobo' corresponds approximately to the date of Napier's death. I conjecture that the Bibliotheca Drummeniana was the inventory taken of Napier's books in his Drymen residence, drawn up, possibly, by some legal scribe after his decease. W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

PLACE-NAMES (11 S. i. 206).—Perhaps the following examples may answer MR. VINCENT'S purpose:—

Hilprebi, Helprebi, Domesday Book, 303, col. 2; 303b, col. 1; 381.—Helprebi, Pipe Roll, 12 Hen. II., p. 41.—Helprebi, A.D. 1202, 'Yorks. Feet of Fines' (Surtees Soc. vol. xciv.), p. 29.—Helperby, Assize Roll, A.D., 1231, No. 1042, m. 10.

Elpeterp, Domesday Book, 303; 382, col. 2.—Helpeterp, A.D. 1202, 'Yorks. Feet of Fines,' p. 43; Helperthorpe, A.D. 1240, Feet of Fines, P.R.O., Yorks., File 35, No. 29. W. FARRER.

Both Helperby and Helperthorpe, and possibly Helpringham, would seem to indicate the name of Helper as that of the founder of these places. At Helperthorpe have been found a flint celt and a bronze dagger, the latter with contracted burial in a barrow (see Evans, 'Stone Implements,' pp. 89, 177, 239, 262, and 302; 'Bronze Implements,' p. 227; and the 'Bronze Age Guide,' p. 59). There is a notice of a barrow at Helperthorpe in *The Reliquary*, July, 1867, pp. 77, 184. Helpeo is said to have been a leader of the Saxons in the tenth century. The name thus possibly became Anglo-Saxon. J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

'DEIL STICK THE MINISTER' (11 S. i. 149, 275).—See 'A Book of British Song,' by C. J. Sharp (published by John Murray, 1902), p. 90. It is reprinted there from 'Songs of Northern England,' by permission of Samuel Reay, Mus.Bac., and Walter Scott.

GALFRID K. CONGREVE.

Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

BECKET'S PERSONAL HABITS (11 S. i. 147, 292).—In the reference at the end of my reply, for "B. Gouk." read Baring-Gould ('Lives of Saints'). J. T. F.

INDEX TO THE CHRISTIAN FATHERS (11 S. i. 248).—The last four volumes of Migne's 'Patrologia Latina' are taken up with a long array of general indexes to the works of the Latin Fathers.

With respect to Greek writers, Prof. Swete in his 'Patristic Study,' 1902 ('Handbooks for the Clergy,' ed. by A. W. Robinson), mentions a *Ταμείον τῆς Πατρολογίας* begun by an Athens publisher in 1883; but apparently only one volume (A—Βωμός) had appeared. EDWARD BENSLEY.

In "The Ante-Nicene Christian Library," containing translations of the Fathers down to A.D. 325, edited by Alexander Roberts, D.D., and James [now Sir James] Donaldson, LL.D., in 24 (or, with the additional volume published later, 25) vols., readers are provided with an index, or rather a series of indices. For example, vol. i., 'The Apostolic Fathers,' contains an index of subjects and another of texts. I assume that the other volumes are similarly provided.

W. SCOTT.

INDEX TO FOXE'S 'ACTS AND MONUMENTS': LISTS OF MARTYRS (11 S. i. 248).—As I gather that what MR. GERISH is in search of is general information on the subject of lists of martyrs, I have put together the following notes, which I trust he will find acceptable.

In the Congregational Historical Society's *Transactions*, vol. ii. pp. 353-61, appeared a 'List of Persons burned for Heresy in England,' compiled by the Rev. W. H. Summers. Of this list, which displays considerable research and which may not be very readily accessible, I hope to make fuller mention in a later issue of 'N. & Q.'

Particulars as to Catholic sufferers under the penal laws, &c., of Elizabeth and the Stuarts will be found in a small book entitled 'Martyrs omitted by Foxe,' by the Rev. F. G. Lee. The work has a chronological list of the sufferers at the end.

For notices of members of the Society of Friends who were subjected to ill-treatment in various parts of the country in the second half of the seventeenth century see Joseph Besse's 'Sufferings of the Quakers.' This massive work is divided into topographical sections, and has good indexes of names appended. WILLIAM McMURRAY.

A few years ago the Religious Tract Society issued an edition of Foxe which would seem to meet the requirements of MR. GERISH. The publishers announce the work thus:—

"The Acts and Monuments of John Foxe. With Appendices, Glossary, and Indices, by the Rev. Josiah Pratt, M.A.; and Introduction Biographical and Descriptive, by the Rev. John Stoughton, D.D. In 8 vols. Royal 8vo. With plates. Price 50s."

W. SCOTT.

AUTHORS OF QUOTATIONS WANTED (11 S. i. 269, 316).—C. B. W.'s eighteenth quotation is from the description of the witch Erietho's cave in Marston's 'Sophonisba' (1606). Both this and No. 4 will be found in Lamb's 'Specimens of English Dramatic Poets.'

L. R. M. STRACHAN.

Heidelberg.

'BRITISH CHRONOLOGIST': T. SALMON: W. TOONE: J. WADE (11 S. i. 209).—The origin of 'The British Chronologist' must be referred to an industrious writer named Thomas Salmon (1679-1767), who compiled many works (*vide* 'D.N.B.'), and travelled round the world with Lord Anson (*Gent. Mag.*, 1767, p. 48).

There was, however, an earlier work than Salmon's, entitled 'A Chronological History of England,' by the Rev. John Pointer, Oxford, 1714 (with yearly supplements issued up to and including the year 1720); but Salmon does not appear to have made use of this work, though he probably took the idea from Pointer's book.

Salmon's 'Chronological Historian' was the definite forerunner of 'The British Chronologist.' 'The Chronological Historian' was issued first in 1727, with Salmon's name on the title-page; a second edition, "with large additions and corrections," followed in 1733; and a third edition, again "with large additions," appeared in 1747, this time in two volumes, and this is the best edition of the book up to that date. Many of the paragraphs were recomposed, and the 1747 edition was by no means a mere reprint.

We next come to 'The British Chronologist,' the work of which W. P. D. S. possesses the second edition, published in 1789. No editor's name appears on this work, though Salmon's was evidently the basis of it, for many of the paragraphs are verbatim with Salmon's. Salmon died in 1767, and possibly he prepared the book for a new edition up to a certain point, when it was after his death handed over to some

other compiler, whose name is not revealed on the title-page of the first edition, which was issued in 1775.

Many years later Toone took the work in hand, and in 1826 there appeared 'The Chronological Historian... principally illustrative of the... History of Great Britain and its Dependencies, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the present time' (1825), by W. Toone, 2 vols., London, 1826. The preface states:—

"Thomas Salmon compiled a Chronology upon the plan of the present work..... A subsequent work published anonymously (taking the basis of Salmon's labours) extended it to three volumes octavo, thereby adding much to the size, but little to the value of the original publication..... It has been the study of the present compiler to omit the unimportant, and condense the material facts."

In other words, Toone's 'Chronological Historian' is an abridged edition of the 1775 'British Chronologist.' A second edition of Toone's 'Chronological Historian' brought the work down to 1827, and was issued in 1828; and in 1834 Toone published a volume which he called 'A Chronological Record of the Remarkable Public Events... during the Reigns of George the Third and Fourth,' but which was really a duplicate of a portion of 'The Chronological Historian,' with a new title-page and additional items at the end.

Very little, if anything, can be traced of William Toone; but in *Gent. Mag.*, 1850, vol. xxxiii. N.S. p. 104, there appears "30 October, 1849. Died at his son-in-law's, Stafford Row, Buckingham Gate, aged 74, William Toone, Esq." The same notice appeared in *The Times*, 1 Nov., 1849.

To continue the history of the book. In 1839 John Wade, with H. G. Bohn as publisher, brought out 'British History Chronologically Arranged.' This was followed by two later editions, the last in 1844. Wade's book is a direct descendant of Salmon's first book, and is the most satisfactory (or least unsatisfactory) of all. It is of very considerable value as a work of reference, being detailed and full; and if the cheap method by which the book was evidently put together be remembered, it will not lead anyone who uses it far astray. An instance of Wade's errors may be given, however. In the preface to the first edition of 'British History' he says: "I have derived important assistance from a chronological work in three volumes issued in 1775, and originally compiled by Almon" (*sic*). In later editions he found that for "Almon" he should have put Salmon, and the correction was made accordingly. Reference

should be made to *The Athenæum*, 28 Dec., 1839, p. 986, where Wade is severely handled for "copying Salmon verbatim, errors and all."

If W. P. D. S. is pleased with 'The British Chronologist,' I believe he will wish to possess Wade's 'British History,' ed. 1844.

A. L. HUMPHREYS,

187, Piccadilly, W.

The first edition of 'The British Chronologist' was issued in 1776. The publisher was Kearsley of London. It was in 3 vols., 8vo, price 18s. As Kearsley was author as well as publisher, it is not improbable that he may have compiled the work.

'The Chronological History' by Toone appears in Lowndes as an independent publication issued in 1826. If it incorporates 'The British Chronologist,' Kearsley's publication, in whole or in part, one would naturally infer that Kearsley's copyrights had somehow come into the possession of Toone or his publishers. Toone is designated an attorney-at-law, and was the author of several volumes published between 1813 and 1835.

W. SCOTT.

Stirling.

I have before me "The Chronological Historian...relating to English Affairs, from the Invasion of the Romans, to the Death of King George the First....By Mr. Salmon....Second Edition," London, 1733, octavo.

Toone, in his much larger book 'The Chronological Historian,' frequently copies Salmon verbatim. Fortunately, Toone does not himself omit all "prolix narratives," e.g., he devotes more than two pages, or about four and a half columns, to what took place on Lord Mayor's day, 9 Nov., 1761, when the King and Queen as well as nine princes and princesses went to St. Paul's, then saw the Lord Mayor's procession from Mr. Barclay's house opposite Bow Church, and afterwards dined and attended a ball at Guildhall.

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

[We have forwarded to W. P. D. S. the long extract sent by MR. PIERPOINT from Toone's preface.]

PRINCESS DASCHKAW AND HER SON (11 S. i. 288).—See 'Memoirs of Princess Daschkaw, Lady of Honour to Catherine II., Empress of all the Russias,' written by herself (Colburn, 1840). This book was edited by Mrs. Bradford (*née* Wilmot), an Irish lady adopted by the Princess as her daughter. After the Empress Catherine's accession, the Princess fell into disfavour

with her imperial mistress, and travelled abroad, visiting France, Germany, and the British Isles. On returning to St. Petersburg she was appointed Director of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. The Academicians were indignant, but were mollified when, on the day of her installation, she appeared, leading the blind mathematician Euler, and placed him in the seat of honour. She was born in 1744, and died 1808. The above is from a review of her book in *The Examiner*, 1840. Walter Savage Landor's Imaginary Conversation, 'The Empress Catherine and Princess Daskhoff,' was first published in 1829.

S. W.

See "Mémoires de la Princesse Daschkoff... par Mistress W. Bradfort," 4 vols., Paris, 1859. The son mentioned by Horace Walpole (she had two) was born about 1763, and studied at Edinburgh University under Robertson the historian.

W. A. H.

The Princess's name is usually written in English and French Dashkoff or Dasehkov (it ought to be Dashkova). This lady was a celebrated confidante of Catherine II., and your correspondent will learn about her in any good biography of that empress.

FRANCIS P. MARCHANT.

Streatham Common.

WALSH SURNAME: "GH" PRONOUNCED AS "SH" (10 S. xii. 446; 11 S. i. 53, 96, 193).—I am sorry I made any criticism upon the article at the first of these references. I was chiefly concerned with the hope that it would not be necessary to explain the Gk. *ὄκτώ* as if it were *ὄκτώ*; or to explain in a new way anything that has been acceptably explained already. I am ready to accept Brugmann's view that a Sanskrit **dhuḡhitar* became **dhuḡhitar*, **dhuḡhitar*; after which it became *dūhitar* by the simple operation of the law of the dissimilation of aspirates; see vol. i. in Wright's translation, pp. 331, 343 (note 2), 354.

Let me mention with admiration 'A Manual of Sanskrit Phonetics,' by Dr. C. C. Uhlenbeck (English edition, London, 1898).

WALTER W. SKEAT.

M. D'HERWART AT BERNE (11 S. i. 267).—This gentleman was not an Englishman, but a Dutchman, and was British Envoy Extraordinary to the Protestant Swiss Cantons from 1692 to 1702, his full name being Philibert d'Herwart des Marais, Baron d'Huninguen (see the 'Eidgenössische Abschiede,' vi. 1681–1712, p. 2627). He is

mentioned several times in A. von Tilliers' 'Geschichte d. Freistaates Bern' (Bern, 1838), iv. pp. 334, 336, 342, 350, 356, 359, 370, 372, 377, and v. pp. 7, 9, and 180. He helped the Swiss to get themselves included in the Peace of Ryswyck (1697). But the chief event of his Swiss sojourn seems to have been a great struggle on a point of etiquette: he was willing to address the Protestant Swiss Cantons as "Magnifiques Seigneurs," but declined to insert "et puissants," as they required.

A complete list of the English envoys to the Swiss Cantons down to 1848 will be found at the end of the several volumes of the 'Abschiede.' W. A. B. COOLIDGE.

Chalet Montana, Grindelwald.

CIVIL SERVICE ARCHIVES AND RECORDS (11 S. i. 285).—This is doubtless an excellent project, but there seems to be room in this kingdom for a society similar in several respects to the New England Historic Genealogical Society. For instance, the increasing quantity of genealogical memoranda, both privately printed and in manuscript, has no habitat; and if a society did no more, in return for a moderate subscription, than secure a permanent repository, it would not have been founded in vain. Many of us have collected material for a history of our families, which, when the last summons comes, will most probably be destroyed; but if there were a society in existence, a clause in the collector's will would ensure the MSS. being handed over to it.

Perhaps MR. C. A. BERNAU, as a genealogical expert, would favour us with his opinion.

W. B. GERISH.

Bishop's Stortford.

ROGER ALTHAM (11 S. i. 268).—The Canon's wife was Frances, daughter and coheir of Christopher Hodgshon of New Hall, Beeston, Yorkshire; but I cannot give G. F. R. B. the date of their marriage. She was eighty when she died. They had only one daughter, Frances, a minor in 1714. Roger Altham, installed Canon in 1691, was obliged to quit in 1697 on account of "disqualifications about oaths"; but in 1703 he was restored to his stall and the Hebrew Professorship, which he retained to his death, 15 Aug., 1714.

Ten years before Roger Altham was Canon, he was senior student of Ch. Ch. In Anthony Wood's annals of the University of Oxford there is an amusing account of an enterprise by some undergraduates of Ch. Ch., of whom one was another Roger Altham, nephew of the senior student.

These young sparks, one evening in 1681, "plucked out of her coach" a certain "old Lady Lovelace"; they also "broke windows" and "did many misdemeanours." "The Bishop extremely troubled at it."

The younger Roger Altham was expelled for this; but the boyish prank does not seem to have interfered with his career, for he became in 1693 Moral Philosophy Reader at Oxford; chaplain to the Bishop of London; Prebendary of Willesden in 1694; Rector of St. Andrew Undershaft cum St. Mary-at-Axe in 1697; Prebendary of Wenlock-Bain in St. Paul's Cathedral in 1698; Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; and in 1716 Archdeacon of Middlesex. He was also Vicar of Latton in Essex, where he lies buried, and where there is a monument to his memory which speaks of him as "a man truly great and good." A. S. A.

Doulsh Wake, Ilminster, Somerset.

GEORGE CHALMERS'S 'SYLVA' (11 S. i. 226).—It is barely possible, but not probable, that the 'Sylva' of George Chalmers may be included in Leech's 'Musæ Prioeres,' London, 1620. Two copies of this work were disposed of at the Scott Sale, 1905. I transcribe the entries from the sale catalogue, on the chance that they may be of use to MR. ANDERSON:—

"1192. Leech (John, of Aberdeenshire) Joannis Leechæ Scoti Musæ Prioeres; sive Poematum (partes tres), First Edition, blue morocco, g.e. (J. W. Mackenzie's copy), scarce, sm. 8vo. Londini (s.n. impr.) 1620.

"1193. Leech (John) Another copy, title within woodcut border, limp vellum, large copy, sm. 8vo, ib. 1620."

No. 1192 was acquired by "Johnston" (? Mr. G. P. Johnston, bookseller, Edinburgh) for 2*l.*, and No. 1193 by "W. Brown" (Mr. William Brown, bookseller, Edinburgh) for 1*l.* 12*s.*

There is also a copy, but containing "pars prior" only, in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.

W. SCOTT.

WILLIAM CHALMERS'S 'DISPUTATIONES THEOLOGICÆ' (11 S. i. 267).—Jöcher's 'Gelehrten Lexicon' has an article on "Camerarius (Wilh.)," who appears to be the William Chalmers in question. He is described as "ein Schottländer um die Mitte des 17. Seculi" and a doctor in the theological faculty of Paris. Jöcher mentions his vehemence in controversy, and gives some account of his theological works. The authority quoted is Dupin's 'Nouvelle Bibliothèque des Auteurs Ecclésiastiques.'

EDWARD BENSLEY.

SCOTT-CHRISTIE DUEL (11 S. i. 228).—This very question received seven replies, giving references to eleven sources of information, at 10 S. iv. 252.

W. C. B.

[We have forwarded to Mr. LANGLEY detailed replies from several contributors.]

MEDICAL MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (11 S. i. 64).—Addenda and corrigenda will be found in *The British Medical Journal* for the following dates: 22 and 29 Jan., 5 and 12 Feb., and 26 March.

S. D. CLIPPINGDALE, M.D.

HOCKTIDE AT HEXTON: ROPE MONDAY (10 S. xi. 488; xii. 71, 139, 214, 253, 514).—The section just issued of the 'New English Dictionary' deals with 'Rope Monday,' to which article, and to the reference there, I beg to direct your correspondents' attention.

Q. V.

SCHEFFELDE IN COM. CANTLE (11 S. i. 208).—The query of R. B. would be more easily answered if he would state the number of the page of Burton's '*Monasticon Ebor.*' at which the reference occurs. I suspect that the reference should read "Scheffelde in Com. Ebor."

W. F.

HARTLEY WINTNEY NUNNERY, HAMPSHIRE (11 S. i. 150).—This was a nunnery of the Cistercian Order, of which hardly a trace is left. It is reputed to have been founded in the time of the Conqueror, and contained a prioress and seventeen nuns about the time of the Dissolution, when its possessions were valued at 43*l.* 3*s.* per annum, though Speed says 59*l.* 1*s.* See Dugdale's '*Monasticon Anglicanum*,' quoted by Brayley and Britton, '*England and Wales*,' 1805, vol. vi.

J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

Among some notes from the College records of St. John's, Cambridge, kindly given me by Mr. R. F. Scott, is a curious declaration concerning a dispute between the Abbot of Chertsey and the Prioress of Bromhall, Berks, entitled, "The saying of Dame Anne Thomas, some tyme prioress of Bromhulle, and now prioress of Wyntoney." If MR. COPE would care to have a copy of the "saying," I shall be pleased to furnish it.

FREDERIC TURNER.

Esmond, Egham, Surrey.

[F. K. P. also thanked for reply.]

MODERN NAMES DERIVED FROM LATINIZED FORMS (11 S. i. 186).—I should be grateful to MR. G. H. WHITE if he would tell me the surname of the "unfortunate man in the

eighteenth century who was named Galfrid." also in what respect he was unfortunate. I have not the family tree out here, but I believe the name Galfrid occurs several times before the eighteenth century. I have never heard of the name outside our family, but I recollect seeing in *The Standard* about two years ago the death of an elderly clergyman whose surname I have forgotten, but whose first name was "Galfridus."

GALFRID K. CONGREVE.

Vermilion, Alberta, Canada.

Notes on Books, &c.

Shakespeare Folios and Quartos: a Study in the Bibliography of Shakespeare's Plays, 1594-1685. By Alfred W. Pollard. With 37 Illustrations. (Methuen & Co.)

MR. POLLARD'S volume is issued as a companion to Messrs. Methuen's series of reproductions of Shakespeare Folios, which are expensive, and the property of the fortunate few. It is, however, apart from these facsimiles, of great interest to the student of Shakespeare. His position at the British Museum gives Mr. Pollard an exceptional opportunity of examining the rarest Shakespeareana, and we find here printed facsimiles of a host of title-pages which are now the subject of a good deal of dispute.

As a sound and learned bibliographer, Mr. Pollard is well able to help his own. He and Dr. W. W. Greg and Dr. Sidney Lee have had some animated discussions concerning the merit of recent suggestions involving a revision of important dates in Shakespearean quartos. The matter is one for the expert in bibliography, and not for the general reader. Still, we remark that Dr. Lee was a pioneer in these investigations, and deserves, in our view, more recognition than Mr. Pollard has thought proper to accord. In any case, Mr. Pollard should have mentioned in his Preface and first chapter the work or works of Dr. Lee to which he refers, and the pages cited. We find absence of exact references and details elsewhere. Thus we are told concerning '2 Henry IV.' that "Mr. Evans speaks of the Quarto as representing," &c. We may ask which of the Evanses known to letters this is, and where his remark is to be found.

A chief point in Mr. Pollard's views is that the Elizabethan printers and publishers were not so bad as they have been painted in the way of fraud and piracy, and consequently the early editions of Shakespeare not so deeply tainted as has been supposed.

The title-pages reproduced are often instructive in themselves, e.g., in suggesting that '*The Merchant of Venice*' is not a tragedy; and the additions concerning details of their printing and publication are wonderfully complete. The average reader may, perhaps, be more interested in the First Folio than in the copies of separate plays which preceded it. Here he will find that great and, on the whole, very satisfactory text examined with all possible care, and discussed with a good deal of ingenuity, for Mr. Pollard is not

free from the theorizing which he deprecates in others. Perhaps some theory is inevitable in the present state of knowledge concerning Elizabethan printers; at any rate, it is not likely that any one will have a wider basis of knowledge to go upon than the author of this exhaustive and fascinating study. We could steal from it many facts of interest to lovers of Shakespeare, but in conclusion will confine ourselves to this remark concerning the printer-editors of the Fourth Folio:—

“But with all their lack of enterprise they did enough to show that they were confronted by a greater demand than existed for the works of any other Elizabethan playwright, and these four large folios, in addition to upwards of seventy quarto editions of single plays, should surely suffice to dispel the myth that either in his lifetime or at any subsequent period Shakespeare was other than the most popular of English dramatists.”

The whole book is admirably printed, in a clear and pleasant type with an ample margin; and there is an Index which appears to be a deliberate copy of the Elizabethan style of such things, but might be fuller.

Milton: Paradise Lost. Edited by A. W. Verity. (Cambridge, University Press.)

MR. VERITY has long been known as an excellent editor of separate books of ‘Paradise Lost,’ and now there appears in a revised, enlarged, and improved form, and in one volume, the whole of the great poem with his editorial matter. The result is a masterly commentary which gathers up, with due acknowledgments, all the best work of past editors such as Todd and Masson, while giving much that is due to Mr. Verity’s own care and research. It is pleasant to notice the frank way in which he speaks of his debt to previous workers.

The notes are not likely to be superseded for many years, if ever, and we think them important enough to deserve publication in a separate volume. At present, with the additions of a very useful Glossary, Introduction, Appendixes, and two Indexes, the book runs to 750 pages, and is somewhat bulky. The Introduction gives a judicious summary of Milton’s life and achievement.

The edition is one which would have delighted Joseph Knight, a great Miltonian, no less by its literary taste than by its frequent references to Shakespeare and the language of the Bible.

WE received *The National Review* for April too late for notice with the other magazines of the month. It includes one of Mr. Austin Dobson’s learned and charming articles on ‘Laureate Whitehead.’ ‘Some Thoughts on the Scenery of North America,’ by Mr. James Bryce, was specially written for *The Youth’s Companion*, but it has a touch of philosophy which is welcome to the adult. The writer mentions that a desire to beautify the village is at work in Ohio and Illinois, and also in parts of Canada. Mr. George Greenwood has a searching article on ‘Dr. Wallace’s “New Shakespeare Discoveries”’; and ‘The Budget’ is discussed by a financial expert of distinction, Sir R. H. Inglis Palgrave. ‘Episodes of the Month’ are considered in the usual trenchant style.

BOOKSELLERS’ CATALOGUES.—APRIL.

MR. BARNARD’S Tunbridge Wells Catalogue 36 is devoted to Works from the Presses of Fifteenth Century Printers. The books, as in all Mr. Barnard’s lists, are fully described, and there are many illustrations. The presses include German, Italian, French, Belgian, Spanish, and English. Under the last is Ralph Higden’s ‘The descrypcyon of Englonde,’ folio, Wynkyn de Worde, 1498, half-calf, 18*l.* 18*s.* From Pynson’s press is ‘Liber Intrationum,’ folio, Feb. 28, 1510, morocco, 20*l.* 10*s.* Under Henry VIII. is ‘Assertio Septem Sacramentorum aduersus Martin. Lutherū,’ first edition, and bound with it is the answer made in Latin by the Pope, russia gilt, 21*l.* From the second press of W. de Worde is Erasmus’s ‘Enchiridion,’ Nov. 15, 1533. This is among the last books printed by Wynkyn de Worde, who died in 1535. It was printed for John Byddell, one of Wynkyn’s assistants, and is priced in morocco at 25*l.* At the end of the Catalogue is an index to authors and titles.

Mr. Andrew Baxendine’s Edinburgh catalogue 118 is a good general list. There are works on Angling, Architecture, and Art. Under Burns is the 1787 London edition, full morocco, 3*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*; and under Dickens is the Library Edition, 30 vols., cloth, new, 6*l.* 6*s.* Books on Flowers include Hogg and Johnson’s ‘Wild Flowers,’ 12 vols. in II, half-morocco, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* There is a handsome set of Grote’s ‘Greece,’ 12 vols., full calf, 4*l.* Under Omar Khayyam is the fourth edition, Quaritch, 1879, 1*l.* 5*s.* There is much under Scotland and Scott; and under Stuarts is Foster’s ‘History,’ 33 portraits, 1*l.* 5*s.* A fine set of Swift, 19 vols., full polished calf, Edinburgh, 1824, is 6*l.* 6*s.*

Mr. Bertram Dobell’s Catalogue 182 opens with a subject which occupies at present a prominent place—aeronautics, a collection of prints and cuttings relating to balloons, and ranging from 1769 to 1864, mounted, folio, cloth, being priced 6*l.* 6*s.* There are two Alken items: ‘Shakespeare’s Seven Ages,’ McLean, 1824, 3*l.* 3*s.*; and ‘A Touch of the Fine Arts,’ same date, 3*l.* 15*s.* First editions of Matthew Arnold include ‘The Strayed Reveller,’ B. Fellowes, 1849, 3*l.* 10*s.*; and ‘On Translating Homer,’ 2 vols., 15*s.* The first edition of ‘Ingoldsby,’ 3 vols., original cloth, is 10*l.* 10*s.* Under Barnes, the Dorsetshire Poet, is ‘Orra: a Lapland Tale,’ Dorchester, 1822, 2*l.* 10*s.* This is excessively rare. Works of the Bibliophile Society, Boston, U.S.A., include ‘Lamb’s Letters,’ limited to 470 copies for members, duplicate portrait and plates, 5 vols. (one folio), 15*l.* Under Clayton’s ‘Queens of Song’ is a copy extended to 3 vols. by the insertion of 271 portraits, 5*l.* 5*s.* There are first editions of Dickens. Drama includes ‘The Thespian Dictionary,’ extra-illustrated, 3 vols., half-morocco extra, 1805, 6*l.* 10*s.*; and Raymond’s ‘Memoirs of Elliston,’ the 2 vols. extended to 5 by the insertion of portraits, playbills, &c., while another volume contains six rare pamphlets relating to Elliston, half-morocco, 1810–15, 10*l.* 10*s.* The excessively rare Pre-Raphaelite magazine *The Germ*, original issue, is 28*l.* 10*s.* Under Horæ is a very beautiful Dutch-Flemish manuscript on vellum, brilliantly illuminated throughout, end of fifteenth century,

56l. Under Lamb we find 'Blank Verse,' by Lamb and Lloyd, in the original boards, uncut, 1798, 35l.; also 'Ulysses,' 38l. Among the Shelley items is the first edition of 'The Cenci,' original boards, uncut, 64l. Under Meredith are first editions, including the poems published by Parker in 1851, 32l. There is also a list of Swinburne first editions. Under Naval is the original manuscript of a plan for a Royal Naval Seminary proposed to be instituted by George III., to be situated between Walton and Weybridge, large folio, purple morocco extra, with the Royal arms, 1805, 8l. 10s.

Mr. John Grant's Edinburgh Catalogue of Standard Publications consists of works, new as issued, now reduced in price. There are complete sets of the first, second, and third series of *The Reliquary*, together 49 vols., 21l.; Mrs. Barrington's 'Life of Lord Leighton,' 2 vols., 16s. 6d.; Prof. Seeley's 'Life and Times of Stein, 1757-1831,' 3 vols., 17s. 6d.; Whyte Melville's 'Novels and Poems,' edited by Sir Herbert Maxwell, 24 vols., 6l. 6s.; Stow's 'Native Races of South Africa,' 8s. 6d.; Esther Singleton's 'Dutch and Flemish Furniture,' 9s. 6d.; and Leonard Williams's 'Arts and Crafts of Older Spain,' 3 vols., 7s. 6d.; also the Edition de Luxe, 17s. 6d. The prices do not include postage.

Mr. George Gregory of Bath has an Illustrated Catalogue of Rare Mezzotint and other Engravings, Etchings, &c., arranged under the names of the artists. The illustrations are well executed, and there is an index of painters and engravers. Under Bartolozzi are 'Venus and Cupid,' 'Clytie,' William Pitt, &c. Albert Dürer is represented by 'Christ and the Woman of Samaria,' 3l. 3s.; 'Coronation of the Virgin,' 5l.; and 'The Holy Family with Mary Magdalen,' 8l. 8s. Under Holbein is Dean Colet; and under Hollar views of Old St. Paul's. Among mezzotint portraits are Lady Byron, the great-grandmother of the poet, 10l. 10s.; Queen Charlotte, 11l.; Congreve, 5l. 5s.; Miss Faren, 7l. 7s.; Fox, 8l.; Garrick, in the character of Kiteley, 6l. 6s.; and Grinling Gibbons and Mrs. Gibbons, 5l. 5s. After Reynolds are Lady Elizabeth Herbert and son, 10l. 10s.; 'A Bacchante' (Mrs. Hartley and child), 15l. 15s.; and Miss Nelly O'Brien, 15l. The Rembrandts include Abraham Franz, fourth impression, 10l. 10s. (very scarce: the Holford copy sold for 23l. in 1893); 'The Angel appearing to the Shepherds,' 20l.; and 'The Death of the Virgin,' 21l. Among original water-colours are a portrait of Madame Récamier by Cosway, 100l.; and others by the same artist of Lady Sefton and Lady Orde. Under Constable, loose in portfolio, published in 1833, are 22 highly-finished engravings by Lucas, 25l.; also another copy in the 5 original parts, complete, 30l. 'The Masterpieces of the Museo del Prado,' 110 photogravure reproductions, taken direct from the originals, special subscription copy, Berlin Photographic Company, circa 1900, 25l. (cost 60l.).

The catalogue also contains a few books, 'Clio and Euterpe; or, British Harmony: a Collection of Celebrated Songs,' 3 vols., 1762, is 10l. 10s. Under *Gentleman's Magazine* is a set to 1867 (4 vols. only wanting), 27l. 'History of the Coronation of James II.,' 30 copper engravings, 1687, is 3l. 3s.; Lodge's 'Portraits,' 12 vols., 1835, 4l. 4s.; and Rogers's collection of prints, Boydell, 1778, half-russia, 10l. Under Rodney

family is a seventeenth-century MS., 248 folios, a collection of prayers, meditations, and thanksgivings, 18l.

Mr. Robert McCaskie's Catalogue 33 contains works under Architecture, including 'Croydon Church as rebuilt 1867-9' and Halfpenny's 'York Cathedral.' Under Stained Glass are Warrington's forty examples, 1848, 1l. 15s. *The Connoisseur*, first ten volumes, including the rare first editions of Nos. 1 and 2, is 3l. There are a number of children's books ranging from 1798 to 1848. Among autographs and documents is a letter of James Hogg, 15s. There is also a collection of old engraved portraits. Plans and views include Horwood's plan of London, 1794; plans of Bloomsbury, Lambeth, Rotherhithe, and Chelsea; views of Devon, Lincoln, &c. Under Turner is the lithographic portrait done by Landseer and Count d'Orsay, 1850, from life, without Turner's knowledge, at the house of Mr. Bicknell at Herne Hill, an account of which was given in *The Athenaeum* of 16 Jan., 1909.

Mr. Albert Sutton's Manchester List 174 carries one back to Chartist and Anti-Corn Law League days. We have Carlile's "Sound Republican Weekly," *The Gavellet*, a complete set with the exception of Nos. 57 and 60, 1833-4, 2l. Other journals are *The Model Republic*, *The National Instructor* (edited by Fergus O'Connor), *The Medusa*, or *Penny Politician*, and *The Millocrat*. A collection of the works of Barker the Chartist, 26 vols., is 3l. 3s. There are works by Cooper, Henry Hunt, Ernest Jones, Holyoake, and W. J. Linton. We have works relating to political and social economy under Cobden, Bright, Harriet Martineau, John Stuart Mill, and others, besides Howard's accounts of prisons, and works by Robert Owen. There are portraits of members of the Anti-Corn Law League, folio, half-morocco, 1843, 1l. 10s.; and various works on the Factory System, Savings Banks, Free Trade, &c. The 1,200 items form a very interesting record.

READERS of 'N. & Q.' who may be visiting Manchester will be glad to be informed that at the John Rylands Library there is an exhibition now open of original editions of the principal English classics. These exhibitions are arranged from time to time in the main library, so as to reveal to students something of the riches of the collections in the library. The Catalogue of the exhibition contains particulars of the special features of many of the editions shown. The exhibition has been arranged, and the Catalogue prepared, by Mr. Henry Guppy, with the assistance of his colleagues Mr. Vine, Mr. Kiddle, Mr. Nuttall, and Mr. Moffet.

Notices to Correspondents.

ON all communications must be written the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

WE beg leave to state that we decline to return communications which, for any reason, we do not print, and to this rule we can make no exception.

W. B. C. ("A rose-red city half as old as Time").—This comes from Burgon's *Newdigate Prize Poem* on 'Petra,' Oxford, 1843.

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